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ROBERT S. PEABODY FOUNDATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGY

ANNUAL REPORT
1956

PHILLIPS ACADEMY

Andover, Massachusetts

January 7, 1957

Mr. John M. Kemper
Clerk of the Board of Trustees
Phillips Academy
Andover, Massachusetts

Dear Mr. Kemper:

Leadership among archaeological institutions, typical of that shown by the Robert S. Peabody Foundation, has again been demonstrated by our sponsorship of two very important conferences. The Conference on Culture Stages and Chronology held in Andover in April, 1956, and the International Conference on Radiocarbon Dating of October 1-4, 1956, have already been reported in sufficient detail to make further comment repetitious. It is worth noting that stimulation of thought by these meetings has already been evidenced. Further refinement and correction of the dating of an extremely significant geologic episode in Europe has been made since the Conference and certainly there is evidence of a greater appreciation of difficulties peculiar to problems in geochronometry and allied studies. At the same time, a new climate of archaeological thinking seems to be developing. While it would be presumptuous to claim credit for this subtle change, it may safely be said that the Foundation has fostered it to a large extent.

As we have reported at an earlier date, the Conference on Culture Stages and Chronology stemmed from somewhat philosophical discussions of the manner in which aboriginal American culture developed. In brief, it had been argued that development had

been through a series of stages. Earliest of these was that termed variously the Paleo-Indian stage or the Hunting stage. People of this stage are believed to have hunted almost exclusively a number of large animals now extinct--mammoth, giant bison, native American horse and others. When these animals died out, men supposedly turned to smaller game and the gathering of wild vegetable crops. Here was laid the foundation which eventually led to a society based on horticulture. Some available archaeological evidence does not fit this scheme and it may be argued that the concept is too artificial to fit human behavior. Marshalling of radiocarbon dates and culture data has shown that the "sequent stage" scheme is valid only in the most general terms and that much more information will be needed from many parts of the continent before we will be in a position to speak on such matters with any degree of assurance.

Five of the participants in the Conference on Culture Stages and Chronology are contributors to what promises to be a most significant volume. This is designed as a comprehensive discussion and interpretation of the archaeological evidence of people in North America whose livelihood was based on hunting, fishing and the gathering of wild crops. The volume, which is being edited by Mr. Byers, will be published in 1958 by the Society for American Archaeology as a Memoir entitled "Archaic Cultures of North America." Mr. Byers has written the introduction and the first chapter. Mr. Johnson is preparing the summary and conclusion.

Mr. Johnson continues with research leading to a better understanding of the Titicut Site. This involves an exhaustive study of forms of stone tools found in southern New England. In the course of this study he is preparing an "index" of known forms of implements using photographs mounted on cards. So far, he has found it necessary to photograph several hundred artifacts and he anticipates that it will require many more photographs before the project is completed. This work has already made it amply clear that the people of southeastern Massachusetts were more closely connected with the tribes who lived along the coasts of Connecticut and the middle Atlantic states than with the people to the north, in New England and the Maritime Provinces, and to the west, in New York State. The division between the southern and the northern part of New England, which is demonstrable on the time level with which Mr. Johnson is concerned, continued into historic times among aboriginal peoples and is evident in non-industrial aspects of our own civilization. It may be due to geographical factors which are evident to anyone who travels through the area.

Mr. Johnson's study is bringing order to the archaeological remains from southern New England at a surprisingly rapid rate. As a result of his study, plans for three exhibition cases have been developed and it is possible that installation can begin in February. At least preliminary exhibitions can be ready by late spring. It is no exaggeration to say that the entire project has proved to be much more complicated and difficult than had been anticipated.

Only one field project was carried out during the summer. Mr. Byers conducted excavations on Pond Island in Blue Hill Bay, Maine. He was led to excavate there by reason of the disposition of individual shell middens in such a way as to suggest a village pattern. It proved impossible to find any evidence of former houses near these middens and it must be concluded that the inhabitants of the island lived in structures that were substantially like bark or mat wigwams of historic times. Preliminary examination of the collection secured suggests that no two middens are completely contemporaneous, but that each is made up of the refuse left by one family who returned to the same spot for an unknown number of years. A new site may have been chosen on the death of the head of the family. Inventories of tools from the separate middens differ to a surprising extent. Styles of pottery also differ. Samples of charcoal which were obtained from the middens will be submitted for radiocarbon analysis. It is hoped that dates obtained by this process will set in order the recovered material and provide a key to portions of the archaeological columns not fully represented by the sites at Ellsworth Falls from which we have already obtained radiocarbon dates of 2009 B.C. \pm 310 years and 1400 B.C. \pm 400 years. The differences between the tool inventories of the separate middens is great enough to suggest that there must be some rather significant time difference between the occupations of the several heaps. Styles of pottery, which differ rather radically, also suggest such a difference. However, it is possible that these differences rest on some specialization among families in styles

of pottery and in forms of tools implying concentration on some phase of food gathering. If this should prove to be the case, it would have extreme significance for all archaeological processes. Although some people have suggested that there might be family styles rather than uniformity at any given period, no one has so far been able to demonstrate this satisfactorily.

The materials secured at the Ellsworth Falls' sites, Wasp Island and Smith Farm, is being examined in order to provide details for the chapter which Mr. Byers is preparing for the Archaic Memoir already referred to. With this in mind, he and Mr. Wendell S. Hadlock, who carried on excavations there with Mr. Byers, will examine and place in order the collections from those sites. By this project, to be completed in January, a comprehensive scheme of archaeological sequences in northern New England will be crystalized. It should result not only in a concise statement of the sequences which Mr. Byers will utilize in the Memoir, but also in a complete publication on the sites which will be issued under the imprint of the Foundation with an extra run under the imprint of the Robert Abbe Museum, joint sponsor of the excavations. As another side of this project, a detailed plan of the exhibitions covering northern New England should also be developed. It is hoped that installation of one case, at least, can commence in the spring. Certainly the case dealing with the Ellsworth Falls site should be well advanced by Commencement time.

A representative collection of implements from the ancient site at Bull Brook in Ipswich, Massachusetts has been secured

through the kindness of the finders. In order to make our exhibition of this very interesting material as complete as possible, we have endeavored to obtain comparable material from other areas. So far, we have secured excellent reproductions of specimens from two very significant sites--one known only by the site number, 25Ft. 41, on Lime Creek, Nebraska and the Lipscomb Bison Quarry in Lipscomb County, Texas. At both of these sites implements used by early hunters were found under circumstances indicative of considerable antiquity. At the Lipscomb Bison Quarry, fluted points of a form that differs in detail from that of the Bull Brook points were found amongst bones of *Bison Taylori*, a species believed to have been extinct for close to ten thousand years. A radiocarbon date of 7574 B.C. \pm 450 years has been obtained from the artifact bearing layer at 25Ft. 41. Reproductions of the implements are of plastic and are executed by a recently developed process. They are a gift to the Foundation from the University of Nebraska State Museum, through the kindness of Dr. C. Bertrand Schultz, Director. We are attempting to get additional reproductions of other specimens in order to round out our display of the kinds of stone tools used by early hunters. The display, originally intended to tell the story of man in Ipswich at a time variously estimated to be between 7000 and 10,000 years ago, will be much more comprehensive than anticipated. It is hoped that installation of this case will begin in March.

Mr. Stoddard has continued his study of material gathered from the vicinity of Cobscook and Passamaquoddy bays, not only under his leadership, but also by other persons. He has prepared

a preliminary report on his excavation of a stratified shell heap on Holt's Point, Bocabec, New Brunswick, during 1955 which provides a frame of reference for other collections from that area. His final report will be a comprehensive examination of the archaeology of eastern Maine and adjacent New Brunswick in which already completed studies will appear as chapters.

He has already finished and prepared for the press two manuscripts--one titled "A Descriptive Catalog of Some Pottery from Maine" is concerned with material collected by Mr. Moorehead in years gone by and never adequately published; the second, "Excavations at the Graham Site" concerns the result of excavations in New Brunswick made by Mr. Stoddard and Robert H. Dyson in 1950. The site which they excavated, at first believed to be a place at which Indians had lived during the period of contact with European settlers, is located near the confluence of the Molus and Richibucto rivers. That it was occupied during the reservation era of the early 19th century, is demonstrated by a number of finds of broken china and other white man's implements. Mr. Stoddard's two papers will appear, together with Mr. Sargent's report of his survey of northern New Hampshire, in a single issue of the Papers of the Robert S. Peabody Foundation for Archaeology.

During August, Mr. Stoddard went to St. John, New Brunswick to consult with Mr. J. Russell Harper of the New Brunswick Museum of Natural History. At the same time, he secured a collection of material from the Webb Site in Ontario excavated by Mr. Harper in 1950. This collection which comes to the Foundation as a gift

from Mr. Harper will supplement a collection from the Sidey-Mackey Site in Ontario which has been already received from the National Museum of Canada. Together, the collections from these sites will help to illustrate the development of art forms identified with the Iroquoian people of New York State and Canada.

At the same time, Mr. Harper presented to the Foundation through Mr. Stoddard, a collection of fabrics that were taken from a site in Nova Scotia dating from the 17th century, when the Indians were in contact with European traders and settlers. These fabrics have been examined and studied by Mrs. Margaret Ashley Towle, who is preparing a report on the plant fibres utilized by the Indians, and the method of weaving which they employed. This will be the first study of an ethnobotanical nature made on fabrics of this period from eastern North America.

We have previously had occasion to mention the report being developed by Dr. Alfred V. Kidder. This was at first intended to be a study of the ceremonial rooms of kivas in the great Pueblo of Pecos. In the years since the site was excavated by Dr. Kidder for the Foundation, so much additional information about the Southwest has been gained by a variety of approaches that it has become necessary for Dr. Kidder to expand the book into a comprehensive study which not only reviews his findings at the ruin but interprets them in the light of present-day knowledge. It is now possible to assign Pecos to its proper role on the stage of aboriginal American history and to evaluate the position of the pueblo as an important trading center in the economy of the New World. Contact between this great Pueblo

and peoples of Florida, Minnesota and the coast of California is shown by identifiable material excavated at the ruin by Dr. Kidder. The Indians of the Pueblo appear to have been middlemen of no small importance in aboriginal trade.

During the year the staff has not remained in an ivory tower. Mr. Johnson has been active in many enterprises allied to archaeological endeavor. He continued until this year as Secretary to the Committee for the Recovery of Archaeological Remains, a body which he was instrumental in organizing in 1945. Because it seemed time that someone else should carry the load, he has tendered his resignation from the Committee. Since a virtual reorganization of the Committee is involved, the process of resigning will take several months. From the time of its formation in 1945 the Committee has awakened governmental bodies to the destruction of archaeological, paleontological, and historical remains which occurs as a result of large-scale construction projects, such as the building of federal multi-purpose dams, irrigation facilities, highways, and other public works. Policy regarding study of such irreplaceable material has been developed on a high level, and an administrative body which has expended more than \$1,000,000 for salvage of these remains has been formed within the governmental framework. Offices have been maintained in Lincoln, Nebraska, and were formerly maintained as well in Eugene, Oregon, Austin, Texas and in Georgia. Excavations have been carried on under programs initiated by the Committee in more than thirty states and in Alaska, where operations have salvaged remains threatened with imminent destruction.

As a result of the activities of this Committee, there has been an unprecedented advance in knowledge of the archaeology of the Plains, where it has been possible to trace human occupation from the ancient bison hunters of remote Paleo-Indian times through the intermediate interval when hunters using forms of points which differed from the fluted points of the Paleo-Indians spread northward into Canada. Because occurrences of some of the forms of points used in the intermediate period can be correlated with retreating glaciers and changing shorelines of glacial lakes, such as Lake Agassiz in North Dakota and Manitoba, it is now possible to present prehistory in the Great Plains in considerable detail, from about 8000 B.C. to Lewis and Clark. Further results of the program instituted by the Committee are evident in the unprecedented amount of work in the Columbia River Valley and a stimulation of work in British Columbia as well. As a result of stimulus provided by the Committee, research along the Columbia has uncovered evidence of man in that region close to 10,000 years ago, a figure that no one had anticipated before excavations began.

In past years the Foundation has given a measure of support to professional associations of anthropologists through its policy of allowing members of the staff to serve as officers. As you will recall, Mr. Johnson has recently completed his term as Executive Secretary of the American Anthropological Association. Formerly, he was Treasurer and then President of the Society for American Archaeology. Mr. Byers was Editor of that Society for seven years and preceded Mr. Johnson as President. In recent years

the Foundation has had no official contact with the Society for American Archaeology and it is therefore with considerable satisfaction that we report the election of Mr. Johnson to the Council of the Society for a three-year term. Dr. William A. Ritchie, president of the Society, has appointed Mr. Byers chairman of a committee set up by the Society for the purpose of studying ways and means of affiliating amateur American archaeologists with their professional colleagues and the Society. It appears that this subject will require considerable thought and study before a solution of present difficulties can be found, but as the ends to be gained promise to be of fundamental importance to American archaeology, the effort involved is well worth while.

Relations with the Massachusetts Archaeological Society, in whose formation the Robert S. Peabody Foundation was instrumental, have become more cordial since the election of new officers. At the request of the new editor, Mr. Johnson has prepared an article on radiocarbon dating for publication in the Society's Bulletin. He and Mr. Byers have been actively working with the new editor who is anxious to improve standards and broaden the coverage of the journal. Mr. Byers has also been asked to prepare two articles, one of which will be an appraisal of the archaeology of New England, the other, a report on a small but important site in Connecticut excavated in 1936 by amateurs with guidance from the Foundation. Mr. Stoddard was elected First Vice President of the Society at its annual meeting in October. He is also Chairman of the Research Council, in which position he will be able to

guide the efforts of the Society along productive lines. It is also gratifying to report that Mr. Stoddard is a member of the Program Committee and is seeking to increase creative work of the Society and stimulate interest by greater member participation in the semi-annual and annual meetings.

The Foundation continues to welcome monthly meetings of the Northeastern Chapter of the Massachusetts Archaeological Society. With new and energetic members who have some grasp of archaeological problems and techniques, this body is at last turning from simple relic collecting, and has already given a creditable account of itself. While the staff of the Foundation has given freely of advice when it has been requested, credit is chiefly due Mr. Stoddard who has been tireless in this respect.

Members of the staff have written a number of articles for publication in various journals. We have already mentioned Mr. Johnson's article on radiocarbon dating for the January issue of the Bulletin of the Massachusetts Archaeological Society. He has also prepared for publication in Science a significant comment on some fictitious radiocarbon dates, which, though cited in the literature, have never been determined in fact. For the same journal he has also prepared a brief report on the International Conference on Radiocarbon Dating, held at Phillips Academy in October. Recording of the results of that Conference presents a quite different problem. It is possible that this will take the form of a monograph in which Mr. Johnson will examine in some detail the major points which were covered at the Conference. Mr. Byers prepared notices of the radiocarbon dates from the

Smith Farm, at Ellsworth Falls, Maine, for publication in Science and in American Antiquity. At the request of the editor of the Essex Institute on whose board he also serves, Mr. Byers also prepared a popular article on the remains at the Bull Brook Gravel Pit for publication in the Essex Institute Historical Collections for July, 1956. This has been commended by several archaeologists for its style of presentation. He has also submitted a paper for publication in Ethnos, published by the Statens Etnografiska Museum, of Stockholm, Sweden.

The Foundation was represented at the Medalists Dinner of the Wenner-Gren Foundation for Anthropological Research by Mr. Johnson. Both Mr. Johnson and Mr. Byers attended a Wenner-Gren supper conference on February 24th in New York. In May they participated in the annual meetings of the Society for American Archaeology held at the University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Nebraska. Mr. Byers was present at the annual meeting of Section H of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in New York, December 26 to 30. Mr. Johnson went to the annual meeting of the American Anthropological Association in Santa Monica, California, December 27 to 30. Following the Santa Monica meetings, he plans to visit the Scripps Oceanographic Institute at La Jolla where he will present a talk on certain problems of radiocarbon dating. He is examining a number of significant and controversial archaeological sites as well as important archaeological collections on the West Coast in which there is material of great value bearing on problems covered by the International Conference on Radiocarbon Dating. Inspection of these collections will also

give him first-hand knowledge of archaeological complexes with which he must deal in preparing his summary for the Memoir on Archaic cultures to which we have already alluded.

Among miscellaneous activities, we report talks before the Massachusetts Archaeological Society by Mr. Stoddard, before the North Andover Historical Society and the C. C. Willoughby Chapter of the Massachusetts Archaeological Society by Mr. Byers, and before the Lowell Historical Society and the Northeastern Chapter of the Massachusetts Archaeological Society by Mr. Johnson. In the absence of Mr. Levitt, Mr. Byers assisted the Dramatic Association by taking charge of stage carpentry for Mr. Hallowell's production of Shakespeare's production "Much Ado About Nothing".

The Foundation has received the following items during the year: - from Miss Ruth Richardson, of Boston, a necklace of Plains Indians manufacture; from Mr. J. Russell Harper, of St. John, New Brunswick, a collection of archaeological specimens from the Webb Site, in Ontario, and fragments of fabrics from an Indian site of the contact period in Nova Scotia; from Dr. I. J. Kingsbury, of Hartford, Connecticut, miscellaneous archaeological specimens from eastern Maine; from the University of Nebraska State Museum, reproductions of specimens from site 25Ft. 41 and from the Lipscomb Bison Quarry; from William S. Eldridge, of Lynn, and Joseph, Frank Tony and Niccola Veccaro of Beverly and Tony Orsini of Wakefield, a loan collection of pieces from the Bull Brook Gravel Pit at Ipswich; and from our own excavations, a collection of archaeological specimens from Pond Island, Maine. We have been cataloging, as time permits and have nearly completed this task as far as collections from eastern Maine and New Brunswick are

concerned,

The Foundation library is used by those outside the Academy family as well as those within it. We are deeply indebted to Miss Elizabeth Eades and the library committee for their continued interest in our library. They have made it possible for Mrs. Dorothy Bloom to come to the Museum once each week in order to see that the cataloging is kept up to date and the books are properly shelved. During the year we have accessioned 32 titles. We maintain exchanges with 86 institutions and subscribe to 22 journals in our field. Even so, our coverage of archaeological literature in the field of New World archaeology is by no means complete.

It is a pleasure to report that externally the building is in excellent shape. During the spring two large dogwoods were moved from the nursery below the Infirmary and a start was made on a planting of shrubbery and trees which will eventually dispell the stark character of the structure which has been in such contrast with other buildings on the campus. Mr. Morgan was of invaluable assistance in preparing the plan for planting. The interior of the building is in good repair except for certain ceilings in the basement which will eventually have to be replaced. New adjustable work lights installed in the basement laboratory increase the adaptability of that room for detailed analysis of collections and permit much more work without eye strain than was formerly possible. Installation of an electric hoist in the attic would contribute greatly to safety. At present, it is possible to take large objects to the attic for storage only by

means of a block and tackle, an operation which involves a certain amount of risk to those involved.

The immaculate cleanliness of the building is a tribute to the tireless efforts of Mr. Charles Schofield, our janitor, who has given freely of his time at all hours to maintain the building both externally and internally at peak standards.

Thanks also are due to Mrs. Carole Walker for her faithful attendance to the many details of the operation. Without such cheerful assistance, it would be impossible to carry on with the work of the Foundation without a great deal of difficulty. Mrs. Walker has helped Mrs. Bloom in the library. She has cataloged specimens and slides in our growing slide collection. She has attended to certain routine matters in the office and has, on top of this, done the typing and retyping that successive drafts of many manuscripts have demanded. Without the willing assistance of our staff it would be impossible for the Foundation to accomplish anything and I take this opportunity to express our gratitude.

I cannot close this report without expressing through you to the Trustees our sincere appreciation of the support which you have given us. The Foundation is working in every way to maintain the high standards which Phillips Academy sets and we can assure you that we look forward to continuing our position as leader among small museums in the archaeological field.

Respectfully submitted,

Douglas S. Byers
Douglas S. Byers
Director

ROBERT S. PEABODY FOUNDATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGY

PHILLIPS ACADEMY

ANDOVER, MASSACHUSETTS

October 23, 1956

Mr. John M. Kemper, Headmaster
Phillips Academy
Andover, Massachusetts

Dear Mr. Kemper:

It is a pleasure to report to you that the International Conference on Radiocarbon Dating held on October 1-4, 1956 here at the Academy was a great success. The idea for this conference was born during the similar but more limited "Andover Radiocarbon Conference" of which I was chairman in October, 1954. Since then a group of European and American scientists have discussed a number of objectives. Because of my independent position in regard to the research and nearly ten years experience with the development of it, it was possible to convince a number of sceptics that a somewhat unique Agenda would be unusually stimulating if it combined discussion of the research of many fields. In the end, it was most gratifying to see these scientists considering each other's problems and, particularly during the informal evenings at the Inn, debating questions which sometimes were quite new and original. A number have said that this aspect of the Conference has been a peculiarly valuable and profitable experience.

A peculiar circumstance complicated the organization of the Agenda. Logically it was necessary for archaeologists to discuss "Chronology and Development of Early Cultures in North America." I insisted upon a certain manner of approach to this discussion. This initiated a lengthy controversy and it became impossible to reach general agreement upon which a useful debate could be founded. Consequently, I gathered a kind of "palace guard" consisting of nine of the most prominent American archaeologists for a preliminary conference at the Peabody Foundation. The purpose was to outline in detail the difficulties and to find our way out of a rather important dilemma which, incidently, is one of the most important current problems in American archaeology. This conference produced the desired results as is shown in the 127 page report which I dictated from a tape recording and which was assembled during my vacation this summer. This conference was sponsored by the Peabody Foundation which provided \$449.00 for expenses. The remainder of the costs, \$775.00, was provided by the Wenner- Gren Foundation. The conference was held on April 27 and 28, 1956.

There was no trouble securing sponsors for the Radiocarbon Conference projected for October, 1956, but the necessary funds came a little harder. It is difficult to provide an accounting of the expenses of the principal sponsor, the R. S. Peabody Foundation. My time and energy should be worth something but fortunately, we have not had to lay out much cash; in fact, the final cost of the whole endeavor may be less than \$200.00. The National Science Foundation provided a subvention of \$10,000 for the October conference. This was less than the amount requested and eventually \$1000.00 in cash was provided by the Socony Mobil Oil Company. The Humble Oil Company has made indirect contributions amounting to about \$1,000.00. A summary of the expenditures is approximately:

Expenses of April Conference	\$1,200.00
Expenses European Travel, October Conference	9,000.00
Expenses American Travel, October Conference	2,000.00
Sundry Expenses	<u>1,000.00</u>
Approx. Total Cost of Conferences	\$13,200.00

A review of the character of the participants reveals the scope of the conference. From England, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Germany, and Austria came representatives of six physical laboratories, three geologists and botanists and six archaeologists. We had one physicist from Australia. From America, including Alaska and Canada, came representatives of nine laboratories, seven geologists, one soil scientist, ten archaeologists, two botanists and four who are deeply involved with a very new set of problems combining geochemistry and oceanography. All told, there were about fifty-three individuals representing research programs in thirty-five educational institutions, two oil companies and one commercial research organization. *atuly*

Here it is possible only to review very briefly and broadly the scientific contribution of the conference. Following an initial session on technical advances in the method of dating, attention was concentrated on a group of geophysical, geochemical and oceanographic problems. These involved the distribution of radiocarbon in the atmosphere, biosphere and ocean and the means and rate by which it moved about in the universe. This set the stage for a consideration of chronological problems. The parallel situations in the geology and archaeology of the eastern and western hemisphere was treated in four sessions. These discussions pointed toward the final session, "Major Stratigraphic Problems." This was so organized that the data of geochemistry and oceanography could be brought to bear upon geological problems and the correlation of events during the past 40,000 years in the Old and New Worlds. As a result, the Conference ended with a unique and brilliant discussion of data of the broadest scope.

The participants have been most enthusiastic about the pleasant surroundings provided by the Academy. There were no plenary sessions and so no formal voting was possible. However, in their various ways all the participants are writing to express their appreciation to the Academy and to me for what was provided. A few typical examples of these testimonials, omitting personal references, can be quoted. From Denmark, "scientifically as well as socially this (the conference) was a tremendous success." A man from Cambridge University, England writes, "One thing which stood out a mile for most of us was the value of keeping the scientists (physicists) and the users (archaeologists, geologists, etc.) together under one roof. The gain for both of us was enormous..... It was a great experience to visit such a beautiful part of New England..... but more impressive still was the thoughtful kindness and generosity of everyone with whom one came in contact." An archaeologist in Pennsylvania, "found some of the demonstrations that result from the convergence of the work of different groups quite amazing, in that basic problems that I did not hope to see cleared up for some years are suddenly clarified in the prettiest fashion."

A geologist at McGill University in Montreal said that the conference was "the most stimulating affair that I ever attended. To observe and participate in a discussion involving so many disciplines.... was a rare privilege indeed.... Not the least impressive thing was the cordial atmosphere that prevailed throughout." It is unnecessary to quote further although to do so would bring out additional details mentioned in letters from California, Illinois, Indiana, Texas, Germany, Austria and so on. Suffice it to say that a highly selected group of the ablest and most prominent scientists involved in these problems in the United States and Europe have profited by a meeting at Phillips Academy.

May I thank you again for the greetings you gave the group. This preserved the amenities and, I am sure, emphasized the Academy's part in all this.

This report has a certain fatuous quality which is to be deplored. However, for the past two years I have carried on a difficult discussion and a complicated correspondence regarding matters ranging from unfamiliar problems in nuclear physics to archaeology and into the bargain I have had to organize a preliminary conference. Much of this was in addition to the routine work in the museum. To have all this labor result in such a successful and scientifically valuable affair is a source of great personal satisfaction which is impossible for me to suppress.

Respectfully submitted,



Frederick Johnson
Curator

FJ:caw

